

STUDIER ÖVER
SKÅNSKA
BEBYGGELSENAMN

AV

GÖRAN HALLBERG

LUND 1975

CARL BLOMS BOKTRYCKERI A.-B.



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2026

https://archive.org/details/IA41552412_0078

STUDIER ÖVER SKÅNSKA BEBYGGELSENAMN

AKADEMISK AVHANDLING

SOM MED VEDERBÖRLIGT TILLSTÅND AV HUMANISTISKA
FAKULTETEN I LUND FÖR VINNANDE AV FILOSOFIE
DOKTORSGRAD KOMMER ATT TILL OFFENTLIG GRANSK-
NING FRAMLÄGGAS I SAL 435 PÅ INSTITUTIONEN FÖR
NORDISKA SPRÅK, HELGONABACKEN 14, LÖRDAGEN DEN
26 APRIL 1975 KL. 10

AV

GÖRAN HALLBERG

FIL. LIC., HLD.

LUND 1975

CARL BLOMS BOKTRYCKERI A.-B

STUDIE OVER
SKYZZEN
BERYGGELIJK

De afbeelding van de natuur is een der oudste en meest
aanlokkelijkste van de menschen. Het is een der
oudste en meest aanlokkelijkste van de menschen.
Het is een der oudste en meest aanlokkelijkste
van de menschen. Het is een der oudste en
meest aanlokkelijkste van de menschen.



Summary

The thesis consists of the following papers:

(I) Skånes ortnamn. Serie A. Bebyggelsenamn. Del 16. Rönnebergs härad och Landskrona stad. Av Göran Hallberg. /The Place-Names of Scania. Series A. Habitative Names. Part 16. The District of Rönneberg and the Town of Landskrona. By Göran Hallberg./ Lund 1973. 170 pp. + 1 map.

(II) Skånes ortnamn. Serie A. Bebyggelsenamn. Del 11. Ljunits härad. Av Göran Hallberg. /The Place-Names of Scania. Series A. Habitative Names. Part 11. The District of Ljunits. By Göran Hallberg./ Lund 1975. 164 pp. + 1 map.

(III) *Bolshus* och ägonamnselementet *bol* i Skåne /[The Place-Name] *Bolshus* and the Field-Name Element *bol* in Scania/ (Sydsvenska ortnamnssällskapets årsskrift 1972, Lund 1972, pp. 41—62).

(IV) Kring bebyggelsenamnen i Rönnebergs härad /On the Habitative Names in the District of Rönneberg/ (Sydsvenska ortnamnssällskapets årsskrift 1976, preprint Lund 1975, pp. 3—42 + 1 map).

(V) Kring några skånska namnmiljöer — indelningsverk, herrgårdskultur och uppkallelse efter utomskånska förebilder (On Some Scanian Groups of Place-Names — Names of Tenement Soldiers' Cottages, Houses Around Country Estates and Naming after Non-Scanian Models/ (Sydsvenska ortnamnssällskapets årsskrift 1976, preprint Lund 1975, pp. 43—91).

I—II. Those papers are examinations of the habitative names of the districts of Ljunits and Rönneberg and the town of Landskrona, carried out, in essential details, according to the editorial principles of the series *Skånes ortnamn* /The Place-Names of Scania/ laid down by S. Benson and B. Ejder in *Sydsvenska ortnamnssällskapets årsskrift* /The Annual Journal of the South

Swedish Place-Name Society, abbr. SOÅ/ 1957—1958, Lund 1958, pp. 40—43 and 44—59.

The basis of those papers are extracts from the early sources and dialect forms of the names in Dialekt- och ortnamnsarkivet i Lund /The Institute for Dialect and Place-Name Research in Lund, abbr. DAL/. If variants of pronunciations are available, only those corresponding to the older dialectal pronunciation will generally be quoted. A certain normalization is made with a view to uniformity of the notation.

The departures from the editorial principles mentioned above are (beside the normalization of the dialect forms), on the one hand, that *torp* /crofts/ and *lägenheter* /properties, see further below/ are jointly called *lägenheter* and, on the other hand, that *regester* /shortened copies/ and *avskrifter* /(attested) copies/ are separated. A quoted form is original if it is not commented on.

The author has aimed at accounting for the names and situations of younger and smaller habitations as extensively as possible with regard to the editorial principles.

The papers start with the names of the two *härads*. Early forms of the names are quoted, their meanings are discussed and a short historical account of the fiscal, ecclesiastical and judicial divisions of the districts is provided. Then the parishes are dealt with in alphabetical order.

Paper I ends with an account of the name of the town of *Landskrona* and of the early names of habitations situated outside the town plan area of about 1915.

The main parts of papers I—II deal with the names of habitations in the parishes. The names printed in bold type and arranged in alphabetical order within each parish are those listed in the *jordeböcker* /cadastres/ from the time after 1658, when the province of Scania was conquered by Sweden. If a numeral is found before the name, this means that the name refers to a single registered unit appearing under that number in the current cadastre. An article on a cadastre name denoting a habitation which consists of several registered units, i.e. an old village or hamlet, is arranged as follows: 1) The name in bold type, generally in the official form. 2) The dialect pronunciation. 3) After a dash, the forms of the name before 1658, selected after certain principles. 4) After a dash, the forms in a series of cadastres from the time

after 1658. 5) After a dash, a selection of non-cadastral forms from the same time. 6) After a dash, the number and fiscal status of the forms of the village or hamlet registered in the cadastre of 1662. 7) After a dash, the etymology of the name. 8) On a separate line, the dialect pronunciation of the denomination of the inhabitants of the village or hamlet. 9) As a separate part of the article there is an account of the different numbered cadastre units with information, if any, on the name of the place, its pronunciation, fiscal status, written forms and explanation. 10) Another separate part of the article consisting of an account of the names of the *hemmansdelar*, i.e. normally farms which were formed when the old farming units were parcelled and given part of the *mantal* /assessment unit of land/ of the old unit. 11) The names of the *lägenheter* /properties, i.e. habitations not supplied with *mantal*/ are then treated separately.

In some cases a name no longer current cannot be referred to a certain cadastre number. Such names are listed separately under the heading *Försvunna namn* /lost names/ or *Namn som (t.v.) icke kunnat (säkert) lokaliseras* /names which (for the present) are not (certainly) located/. Names no longer current or not found in the sources from the 20th century are marked with a cross before them with the exception of names listed under the heading *Försvunna namn*.

III. In Scania there are two places called *Bolshus*, recorded from the 17th century. One of them is situated in the district of Rönneberg. This place-name forms the basis of the third investigation of the words *bål* (Old Scanian *bǿl*) 'log, etc.' and *bol* (Old Scanian *bōl*) 'little farm, etc.' used as common nouns or as place-name elements, as simple words or as parts of compounds. Special attention is paid to the word *bol*, obsolete in the Scanian dialects, which is used as a field-name element with the special meaning 'village land, specially meadow, situated on the borderland between the village and the outlying land'. Further details are given about dialect pronunciations, old spellings and the form of the compound connection. The place-name *Bolshus* probably contains a compound *bolshus*, denoting a single dwelling-house situated in that very part of the village land, which is called *bol*, an equivalent to the so-called *gatehus* inside the village itself. It is

most likely that the first element has got the pronunciation [a] under the influence of the word *bål* 'log, etc.', which is still used in current Scanian.

IV. The fourth paper deals with several problems closely connected with the scholarly treatment of the names of the first paper. The purpose of the discussions and investigations is to illustrate the work and methods behind the short and concise articles in the series *Skånes ortnamn*. The paper is divided into five parts.

Part 1 deals with the account of the early forms of the cadastre names. It suggests certain rules for the selection of early forms to be quoted in the printed series. The mass of early forms in the collections of DAL is ever increasing and it is now necessary to alter the editorial principles laid down in 1958. On the basis of all the forms of the current collections in DAL about 1972/73 concerning habitative names in the district of Rönneberg the author discussed the problems with the previous main editor of the series. The following new principles were laid down: 1) All forms (in DAL) from the time before 1525 should be quoted. Trivial forms of later copies could be left out. 2) From the rest of the 16th century, forms are quoted from the following sources: Lb, CS and FörtGeistIG and perhaps one or two occasional forms from KrSk, LR, Mtl and Jb. 3) From the 17th century before 1658 forms from VisLSt, PR, Decjb and maximally two forms from other sources in addition. 4) From the time after 1658 the cadastre series in DAL and 5) Jrp, Buhrmann, PR, Gillberg, RK and the terminating succession of official 20th-century sources: EK, BEK, GS, T, ES. In addition some forms from Kb, Hfl, etc. may be quoted as well as 6) forms interesting from a linguistic point of view and the first and the last form of name-variants which are not only orthographic variants.

Part 2 deals with terminological problems concerning the term *partiell uppkallelse* /partial naming after another place-name/ used in the series *Skånes ortnamn*. The author suggests the use of the new terms *förledssekundär* /secondary in regard to the first element (of a compound)/ and *efterledssekundär* /secondary in regard to the last element (of a compound)/, but he prefers a comprehensive periphrasis if possible.

Part 3 deals with a newly found fragmentary cadastre from the

middle of the 16th century, in the series Skånes ortnamn abbreviated 1550 JB MSA. The cadastre is hand-written and split into pieces and re-used as writing material for a 16th-century series of estate-inventory proceedings.

Part 4 deals with the etymologies of some place-names treated in the first paper. The etymologies are more or less hypothetical suggestions which for editorial reasons were left out when the paper was printed. In the place-name *Alfastorp* the first element of the compound is suggested to be the genitive of a personal name **Arnfar*, however not recorded. Concerning the name of the parish *Billeberga* the author maintains that the basis of the place-name is a topographical feature (a hill between two brooks) shaped like a plough-share. The discussion deals with the early recorded assimilation of *-ld-* to *-ll-* in the word *bild* > *bill* 'plough-share'.

The village-name *Kläsinge* is suggested to be an *inge*-derivation of the first element *klægs-* 'clay' (with genitival *-s*) of an Old-Danish compound, e.g. **klægs ager* '(the) clay-field'.

Concerning the place-names *Skottamöllan* and *Skottehuset* the author investigates the words *skott(a, -e)* as first elements of compounds as well as their compound connexions and different meanings: 1) a surname *Skotte*, 2) a surname or a soldier's name *Skott*, 3) *skotte* 'Scottish person', 4) *skott(a, -e)* 'a jutting topographical feature', 5) *skotta* 'a shuttle'. For several reasons it seems impossible to reckon with an Old-Danish word *skott* '(fiscal) tax' as a first element of the compounds. Some orthographical problems are discussed as well as compounds with the first element *skytt(a, -e)* 'hunter; (military) shot'. The author suggests that the first element of the place-name *Skottamöllan* is the surname *Skotte* or perhaps the surname or soldier's name *Skott*.

The name of the parish *Vadensjö* is a compound with the second element *-sjö* 'lake'. The first element *Vaden-* is suggested to be a compound **Vadhvini-*, containing the word *vad* 'ford' and the place-name element *vin* 'meadow'.

Finally, the village-name *Värmö* is treated. The name is suggested to be a compound. The first element is a derived word (from the root **üer-* '(running) water' or the like) denoting a water-course. The second element is the word *mad* 'marsh-meadow'.

Part 5 of the fourth paper consists of two separate investigations of the problems of identification. The first investigation deals with some place-names appearing in a special kind of a cadastre from about 1670. The second investigation deals with an early 16th-century document in which about 90 place-names are quoted. The document is a confirmation given by the Danish King to the inhabitants of the districts of Rönneberg, Onsjö and Harjager of their rights to use ten common roads, all carefully described in the document. The document starts with a discussion of the sources. The primary document is published with elucidatory notes. Almost all of the place-names are identified and the ten common roads are roughly mapped.

V. In his work on parts 11 and 16 of the series Skånes ortnamn the author has often had reason to ask himself if the first element of a place-name could possibly be a soldier's name or if a more or less exotic place-name is a naming after a non-Scanian model. The investigations of this paper deal with the dating and frequency of these Scanian habitation-names and of some methods to be used when studying them. The paper consists of three parts.

The first part, *Infanteri, kavalleri och ortnamn* /Infantry, Cavalry and Place-Names/ deals with the naming of Scanian soldiers and their crofts on the basis of sources previously not used in the series, i.e. the so-called *generalmönsterrullor* /(military) mustering rolls/.

The second part, *Trädgårdshus som ortnamn och appellativ i Skåne* /Garden-houses as Place-Names and Appellatives in Scania/ form an example of the special groups of names given to the small habitations in the surroundings of manorial estates.

The third part, *Uppkallelse efter utomskånska förebilder* /Naming after Non-Scanian Models/ deals with a special kind of naming which has been very common in the milieu of the manorial estates. The material is concentrated on three periods with culminating naming: 1) a mediæval group when the patterns of this kind of naming are established, 2) the decades about 1600 when Denmark and Sweden were involved in several wars especially on continental European scenes. The landlords were often employed as officers. Returning home they brought the foreign place-names with them. Finally, 3) the period of the thorough parcelling of

village-land finished during the first decades of the 19th century. The models of shifting were mainly imported from Scotland.

The investigation gives an account of Scanian place-names of this kind recorded in the Institute for Dialect and Place-Name Research in Lund. The foreign models of naming are dealt with and the total material is finally brought together in two tables.

Tillägg och rättelser till Skånes ortnamn A 16

- S. 8 ES flyttas till s. 9 efter »Erslev Danmarks Len».
- S. 10 tillägg efter »Jordan»: Jr = Jordregistret i lantmäterikontoret i Malmö.
- S. 14^{5 f.} läs: Original i krigsarkivet i Stockholm.
- S. 15 SRS läs: 1818—1876.
- S. 25⁷ läs: avskr. 1494,
- S. 35^{30 f.} läs: 11/11 1455 RAP (DD 2 R 1: 170 f., Rep 2: 533),
- S. 43³⁶ tillägg efter »avskr. o. 1550»: j tostarp j røneberghæ hææth 29/11 1447 RAP,
- S. 46²³ tillägg efter »^{2/3} sk. —»: j aropp 7/1 el. 10/7 1471 RAP (Rep 2: 2888),
- S. 48¹¹ läs: fölleste o. 1524
- S. 51⁷ läs: aff glumsløff 11/11 1455 RAP (Rep 2: 533),
- S. 64³¹ läs: avskr. 1494,
- S. 69¹⁹ läs: är urspr. ordet *torp*
- S. 82³⁵ tillägg: Uranienborg 3/5 1577 Norlind, Ur T. Brahes brevväxling [övers. från latin], 1926: 47,
- S. 85³ tillägg efter »en *n*-avledning»: **Hwaþni*
- S. 86²³ läs: 1784
- S. 86²⁵ läs: fr. — i (aff)
- S. 89²⁰ läs: Låg
- S. 94¹² läs: samt *Ladufogdahuset* el. *Ladufogdalängen*
- S. 109³⁴ utgår: jämlikt skrivelse 13/11 1929
- S. 112¹⁴ tillägg efter »nedan».: — †Gamla Roteringsstorpet se *Roteringsstorpet* nedan.
- S. 112²⁴ läs: †Nyhush(et)
- S. 112²⁹ läs: †Stenshush(et)
- S. 116³¹ läs: **1 Skoghus(et)**
- S. 118¹⁹ läs: 1842 Lmh
- S. 124 f. artikeln **1 Svalövs mölla** avser den vattenkvarn, som förr låg mellan byarna Felestad och S. Svalöv; namnet Per Lars'

mölla bars däremot av den i artikeln nämnda väderkvarnen, som låg strax sydost om byn S. Svalöv

S. 127^{13 f.} läs: avskr. 1494

S. 128⁵ läs: *Michelsson*

S. 132²⁷ läs: Tijrop o. 1524

S. 133¹ läs: Tijrup(p) Sochn (By) 1670

S. 137^{26 f.} De två äldsta beläggen avser *Gamtofta* på Fyn (se härom DS 14: 287).

S. 137³² läs: LÄU 4: 255, in toffta 16/1 1494 RAP (LÄU 5: 216),

S. 138¹⁹ tillägg efter »9 ⁵/₈ kr.»: †Prästgården prestegardenn o. 1570 Lb 1: 135 f.

S. 146²⁹ läs: avskr. 1494,

S. 160 vid »Prästgården», tillägg efter »120»:, 138

S. 160 utgår: Pottenborg . . . 97

S. 161 mitten, läs: Skoghus(et) . . .

S. 162 läs: Stenshus(et)

S. 165 utgår: Pottenborg

S. 167 läs: Skoghus(et)

S. 167 läs: Stenshus(et)

Tillägg och rättelser till Skånes ortnamn A 11

S. 86^{8 f.} läs: Snörestad, Småstads kyrka [!] 1749 Linné SkR 257, . . . Snåresta 1804–1808 Hfl,

S. 90³¹ läs: Skarviken 1804–1808 Hfl,

